

Senegal

The Development Challenge: Senegal is a democratic and moderate Muslim nation committed to fighting terrorism. One of the most stable countries in an unstable region, and a model of religious and ethnic tolerance, it plays a key role in conflict resolution in West Africa and beyond. A founder of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the country is an advocate for private sector-led growth and trade as the essential engines of Africa's economic growth. Senegal is one of the few African and Muslim countries ranked as free by Freedom House. More than ten active political parties, a vibrant civil society with a right to protest, a capacity to organize and administer free and transparent elections, an independent and diversified media, and the recent appointment of a human rights ombudsman in the President's office are evidence of Senegal's democracy.

Senegal's economy, in contrast, remains weak and is not growing fast enough to provide jobs for the rapidly growing population, of which more than half are under 20 years old. While economic growth averaged 5% from 1995-2002 and is estimated at 6.4% in 2003, largely due to excellent rainfall and consequent high crop yields, the country is struggling to put in place the institutional reforms that are necessary to sustain long term growth. The World Economic Forum ranks Senegal 79th out of 102 countries in growth competitiveness. In this year's competitiveness report, Senegalese businessmen identified access to financing as the single most problematic factor for doing business. The trade system is classified as "open" following the recent elimination of explicit non-tariff barriers. However, Senegal has yet to attract much foreign investment; a Presidential Investors Council launched in 2002 has recommended reforms to improve the investment climate. Fiscal management is good with the budget deficit held to 1% of GDP in 2003 but inefficient public enterprises (notably the peanut and electricity companies) continue to drain public resources. The government is working with the World Bank and other development partners on restructuring plans for these sectors. Corruption is a problem as reflected in Senegal's rank (76 out of 133 countries) in Transparency International's 2003 corruption perception index. The government recently established a committee to fight corruption and developed a plan to improve transparency in public management including the adoption of a new procurement code.

Low levels of education and poor health are at the heart of Senegal's development challenge, although social indicators are improving due to substantial government and donor investments. More than 50% of all adults, especially women, are unable to read or write. Rising primary school enrollment (76% in 2002) will eventually reduce illiteracy. High under-five child mortality (142.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1999) and a high incidence of malaria are among the factors that limit life expectancy to 52 years. While HIV/AIDS prevalence (1% in 2003) is among the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa, Senegal's total fertility rate remains high (5.2 in 1999); use of modern contraceptives is limited (8% among married women in 1999); and maternal mortality is among the highest in the sub-region. Low labor productivity and a Sahelian environment of poor soils, erratic rainfall, and rapidly disappearing forests create the conditions in which gross national income per capita is only \$470 (in 2002) and 53.9% of households live below the poverty line.

It is in the US national interest to assist Senegal to enhance the productivity of its people and, in so doing, create jobs for unemployed youth, improve access to education and health care and further institutionalize democracy. If poverty is not visibly reduced, the country risks the sort of struggle with demagoguery that has led to the destabilization of many of its neighbors. The pro-Western orientation and moderate Islam practiced by 95% of the population could also be challenged by radical elements.

The USAID Program: The Data Sheets that follow describe the five objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2004 and FY 2005 funds. These objectives tackle the key constraints to Senegal's development. To encourage economic growth, the private enterprise program will make it easier to start and operate a business and build trade capacity, particularly for non-traditional agricultural and natural products. To strengthen democracy at the grassroots, FY 2004 and FY 2005 funds will be used to improve the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of local governments and broaden political participation. The health program targets HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and improving the health of women and children, particularly through reduction in malaria and other infectious diseases. The basic

education program, in collaboration with the Africa Education Initiative, will increase the number of children, especially girls, who complete middle school. Finally, USAID will provide FY 2004 funds for community-led peace initiatives in the Casamance to reinforce resolution of a long-running conflict.

Other Program Elements: USAID central funds support several agriculture and natural resource management activities in Senegal. The Africa Trade and Investment Policy Initiative funded the University of Minnesota to work with Senegalese farmers to export fresh vegetables to the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The Africa natural plant project will market some of Senegal's natural products. The World Resources Institute is investigating the effects of decentralization on the charcoal market and the implications for Senegal's forests. The Earth Resources Orbiting Satellite Data Center has undertaken collaborative research on carbon sequestration with Senegal's Environment Monitoring Center and Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA). In addition, several activities under the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) are active in Senegal. The cowpea CRSP with the University of California/Riverside and ISRA are continuing research on early-maturing, drought-tolerant, and disease-resistant cowpea varieties to replace traditional long-cycle peanut and millet crops. The Soil Management CRSP also works with ISRA on two activities: the first focuses on the biophysical aspects of carbon sequestration and is led by the University of Florida and the University of Hawaii; the second focuses on the economic aspects of carbon sequestration and is led by Montana State University. The peanut CRSP is working with the National School for Applied Economics on improving product quality and conducting market surveys. Finally, the locust CRSP conducted research on bio-pesticides for grasshopper control for the West African region, including Senegal.

The Presidential Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) is being piloted in Senegal due to the favorable information technology environment. The DFI will introduce the use of debit cards for small rural businesses, expand use of internet-based business tools by entrepreneurs to boost productivity and profitability, and improve the overall telecommunications environment to allow wider adoption of new technologies at affordable prices. The program pairs skilled volunteers from U.S. information technology firms with local counterparts. The Cisco Networking Academies Program and Hewlett-Packard's potential microfinance solution are examples of activities that have begun.

With FY 2003 funding to develop trade capacity, USAID will help exporters take advantage of trade opportunities in the West African region and overseas through trade agreements and legislation such as AGOA.

Other Donors: Donor collaboration and information exchange are excellent. Donor coordination is led by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Numerous sectoral committees such as the Private Sector Working Group (where USAID is the leading donor) and ad hoc groups allow donors to share information and lessons learned and explore new opportunities. Direct development assistance to Senegal in 2002 was estimated at \$320 million (9.5% of GDP). More than half of total development assistance was provided by the World Bank/IDA (22%), France (19%) and Japan (11%). The United States provided \$29 million, or approximately 9% of development assistance, ranking it fifth, behind the European Union. Most aid is in the form of project and technical assistance, while 6.8% is budget support. During the last Consultative Group meeting in June 2003, donors pledged some \$1.4 billion to finance the 2003-2005 Priority Action Plan of Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP). Senegal should reach the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative completion point in 2004, opening the door to a new IMF poverty reduction facility and reduction of the debt stock.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Private Enterprise
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	685-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$5,481,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,815,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Year of Final Obligation:	FY2006

Summary: The objective of this program is to increase private sector activity, especially among small and micro-enterprises. Clients include entrepreneurs, business associations, and financial institutions. The program provides a combination of training, technical assistance, and technology investments to remove administrative barriers to trade and investment, increase the availability and quality of financial services; help micro and small enterprises become more competitive and promote non-traditional agricultural and natural products for domestic and export markets.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen the microfinance sector (\$1,277,500 DA). USAID assistance to microfinance institutions (MFIs) includes management training and installation of automated information systems and office equipment. The assistance enables MFIs to offer appropriate credit and savings products to a larger number of rural and urban entrepreneurs, particularly women. Local consultants deliver much of the training and technical assistance, thereby strengthening the local consulting industry and fostering commercially sustainable relationships among service providers and the MFIs. Principal contractor: Chemonics International.

Improve business services (\$1,981,000 DA). Business development activities are designed to correct weaknesses or bottlenecks in high growth sub-sectors, including dairy, cashew, vegetable, banana, and natural products to make them more successful and competitive in local and international markets. Interventions in areas such as marketing, business planning, inventory and quality control, product diversification, appropriate technologies, and access to finance, are tailored to the needs of businesses in each sub-sector. Principal Contractors: Chemonics International, Enterprise Works.

Increase commercialization of non-traditional agricultural and natural products (\$1,981,000 DA). Under the newly launched Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (AG/NRM) program, jointly funded with the local governance program (685-002), USAID will promote profitable joint ventures between rural communities and private enterprises to market natural products (such as shea butter, baobab, gums, and aromatics) and to cultivate and/or process non-traditional agricultural products (such as hibiscus, cowpeas, cashews, mango, and fonio) for national and export markets. This year the program will complete four market surveys and work with 800 local resource user groups to help them market their products. Principal contractor: International Resources Group.

Remove investment and trade barriers (\$241,500 DA). USAID is working with business associations and the Digital Freedom Initiative to establish an information network to link Senegalese entrepreneurs overseas with productive investment opportunities in Senegal. USAID will further assist Senegal's Investment Promotion Agency (APIX) and business associations to understand and take advantage of Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) opportunities and further reduce barriers to investment. Principal Partners: APIX, business associations and local and US consulting firms.

FY 2005 Program:

Increase access to finance (\$538,000 DA). USAID training and technical assistance will assist entrepreneurs to gain access to credit, and help MFIs and the commercial banking sector expand service to small and medium enterprises. This should include increased partnerships between commercial banks and MFIs such as lines of credit and guarantees. Activities will focus on sectors in which USAID is active, such as non-traditional agricultural products and sectors with strong exports. Principal contractor: to be determined.

Improve business services (\$1,371,000 DA). The business development program will continue to provide tailored assistance to small enterprises to help them respond to market opportunities, increase value added production, and generally become more competitive. The program will employ approaches such as inter-firm cooperation, focus on regional markets, emphasis on innovations, and value chain analysis. The program will collaborate with the ongoing export promotion, AG/NRM, and Digital Freedom Initiative activities and target opportunities under AGOA. Principal partners: Enterprise Works, local and US consulting firms.

Increase commercialization of non-traditional agricultural and natural products (\$1,600,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will be directed at promoting high-value, non-traditional agricultural crops; establishing profitable joint ventures between communities and the private sector for marketing natural products from communal or protected forests (such as tourism or non-timber products); and developing grades, standards and quality control measures for commercially viable agricultural products. USAID plans to expand the AG/NRM activities to new regions to promote appropriate technologies to increase agricultural production and to promote trade in Senegal's natural and agricultural products. Same implementer as FY 2004.

Remove barriers to trade and investment (\$306,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with Senegal's Investment Promotion Agency and other organizations to reduce investment barriers. To increase exports, USAID will build on previous export promotion efforts to help exporters take advantage of trade opportunities in the West Africa region and overseas through trade agreements and legislation such as AGOA. Likely areas of focus include better market response through e-marketing, partnerships among Senegalese and foreign enterprises, and information on quality standards in export markets. Principal Partners: APIX, local and US consulting firms.

Performance and Results: By the end of the program, a better business environment will encourage new investment and entrepreneurs will be better able to identify and exploit economic opportunities at the grassroots level. To date, USAID has provided 52 MFI networks, an increase of 44% over last year, with institutional support and technical training, computers and office equipment. The number of clients served increased by 50% benefiting over 75,000 individuals and entrepreneurs. Because of clients' greater confidence in MFIs, savings deposits grew by nearly 100% while the number of loans more than doubled. From 2002 to 2003, the total number of clients jumped from 84,000 to 208,000; savings deposits nearly tripled from \$11.5 million to \$30.9 million; and the value of loans rose from \$22 million to \$30.6 million. Training in entrepreneurial skills, production and marketing techniques, off-season market gardening, and vetiver grass and new agricultural and environment technologies for nurseries helped 1,200 entrepreneurs, mostly women and youth, improve their businesses. A group of 100 arbitrators composed of lawyers, legal advisors, business managers, magistrates, and notaries have been trained in settling business litigation to help Senegal's Center for Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation resolve cases in far less time than in traditional courts. The number of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) registering with the GOS which leapt by 25% to over 85,000, greatly exceeding the 66,000 target, indicates an improved business environment. The agriculture component worked with local producers to help them form producer groups that can negotiate joint ventures and sign contracts with other businesses. As a result, one producer group has a contract to provide 350 metric tons of Baobab fruit at a price 75% higher than they were originally able to obtain.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Democracy and Local Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	685-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$3,200,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,416,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2006

Summary: The Democracy and Governance (DG) program's goal is to create effective local governments that provide quality services to their citizens. To improve service delivery and increase sustainable use of natural, financial, and human resources, the DG program encourages local governments and community organizations to use transparent financial management and investment planning that increase public participation in decision making and oversight of local affairs. The program provides technical assistance to local government and community-based organization leaders; information campaigns to raise public awareness about citizen's rights and responsibilities regarding local government; training to increase citizens' participation (especially women's) in local affairs; policy analysis to strengthen decentralization policies; and small-scale infrastructure to meet communities' priority needs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Local governance (\$2,500,000 DA). USAID will provide funding and technical assistance to support: 1) training in management and planning to 78 local governments and 450 community-based organizations (CBO) across the country; 2) implementation of citizen awareness campaigns on key decentralization issues and programs to increase citizen participation in local government; 3) replication of good governance practices promoted in partner local governments through information sharing with neighboring local governments and "governance fairs" to disseminate the results of the variety of activities, manuals, and training modules developed by the program. Governance fairs will bring together a wide variety of potential users and suppliers of good practices and materials on decentralization and local government. The program will also fund small-scale infrastructure projects developed by the local governments and community organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (ARD, Inc.) and Environment and Development in Africa (ENDA-Graf).

Broadening participation in local governance (\$350,000 DA). To broaden the political system's representativeness at the local level, this activity will enhance women's participation in local government, and increase their access to leadership positions. USAID will train 2,300 local women leaders (including 60 trainers) in the roles and responsibilities of local officials and civil society leaders and build the capacity of local organizations to assume the training and organizing functions on a continuing basis. The activity will also support efforts to make political parties more responsive to the needs and desires of local government constituents. Principal grantee: National Democratic Institute (NDI)

Agriculture and natural resources management (AG/NRM) (\$350,000 DA). The AG/NRM activity, jointly funded with the private sector program (685-001), promotes the sustainable use of non-traditional agriculture and natural products. Technical assistance and training will help 22 local governments and 100 local enterprises to sustainably manage their resource base, while expanding markets for agricultural and natural products. Public dialogue activities to improve AG/NRM policies will be facilitated through 24 round-tables at the national, regional and local levels and through the approval of local conventions for implementing natural resources management plans in 20 communities. The activity will also develop management plans for community forests and forest reserves covering more than 100,000 hectares,

thereby contributing to the Global Climate Change Initiative by increasing carbon sequestration and reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Training and technical assistance to local governments and organizations for improving management of shrimp fisheries, initiated in 2003, will continue in 2004. Principal contractor: International Resources Group, Inc. (IRG).

FY 2005 Program:

Local governance (\$655,000 DA). Technical assistance activities will build capacity of local government and civil society leaders in 28 local governments to undertake participatory design and implementation of local development plans. Leaders of local governments and civil society organizations will also receive training and technical assistance to improve service delivery and enhance popular participation. Principal grantee: ENDA Graf

Broadening participation in local government (\$500,000 DA). Training of the 2300 women leaders will continue with increased emphasis on building their capacity to assume the training and organizing functions on a sustainable basis. The grantee also plans to implement public awareness campaigns on the importance of women's role in politics and making political parties more responsive to constituent needs and desires. Principal grantee: NDI

Agriculture and natural resources management (\$2,261,000 DA). Activities will assist up to 20 additional rural communities in one new region to develop management plans for the sustainable management of an additional 100,000 hectares of natural forest or protected area. Policy and institutional development activities will continue at the national, regional, and local levels. Same implementer as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: By the end of this program, local governments will effectively manage local affairs in a transparent manner with public participation. In 2002, activities were implemented in 97 of Senegal's 402 local governments reaching over 200 community based organizations (CBOs). USAID provided local officials, community leaders and CBOs with participatory and transparent budgeting and planning tools that allowed them to increase revenue generation and improve service delivery. During the reporting period, 67% of partner local governments correctly followed prescribed budgeting processes and executed planned priority activities with a combination of their own resources and USAID incentive funds. As a result, 47 incentive grants were executed by local governments or community based organizations targeting such areas as sanitation, natural resources, health and local market management. In addition, improved planning capacity helped twelve local governments qualify for European Union (EU) funding. As of September 2003, the EU had granted four of these local governments \$1.6 million for local development projects. Most of the targeted local governments have established working committees composed of elected officials, private businesses, and civil society organizations to manage and monitor service delivery and utilization of major resources such as market places and forest lands. Such working committees provide vital forums for developing feasible actions plans that will be owned and implemented by all members of the community. For example, in the town of Kounkane in southern Senegal, the working committee improved management of a large regional market, enabling the local government to collect record-setting revenues. From 2001 to 2002, revenues increased fivefold. For this same period, rural tax collection yielded \$10,000, 13 times the amount collected the previous year. Kounkane's local government has invested these funds to improve the safety and sanitary conditions at the market and further increase revenues.

The agriculture program helped establish consultative fora to discuss protected forest management issues that convinced central and local governments to develop protocols on the co-management of two forest reserves. The protocols have opened the door for greater local input and greater transparency in the public management of forests. As a result of these protocols and community meetings, the forest department and local governments representing 68 villages will co-manage 54,000 hectares of forest.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Decentralized Quality Health Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	685-003
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$14,325,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$15,873,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2006

Summary: The Decentralized Quality Health Services program aims to increase the access to, and use of, quality health services for approximately 60% of Senegal's population. These services will reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence, infant and maternal mortality while increasing contraceptive prevalence and empowering local communities to take charge of their health care needs. The HIV/AIDS component encourages abstinence, fidelity and condom use, as appropriate. Informing the public, treating sexually transmitted illnesses (STI), preventing mother-to-child transmission and caring for persons living with HIV/AIDS are the cornerstones of the program. Children's health is improved by preventing illnesses and by more effectively treating the illnesses that cause the majority of deaths among children. Providing the means for families to better space pregnancies and improving the care women receive during pregnancy and while giving birth lessens the number of women who die from these events. Finally, USAID builds the capacity of local governments and civil society to plan, finance and evaluate local health activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increase local financing of health care (\$3,176,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and matching grants to strengthen the capacity of 21 districts (149 local communities) to plan, finance and evaluate public health activities in their respective communities. This will lead to greater involvement of civil society, empowerment of locally-elected officials and improved quality and greater sustainability of health care services. In many of these communities, USAID will provide assistance to develop health insurance programs that will make a full range of health services more affordable. Principal contractors: Development Associates, Inc.; Abt Associates, Inc.

Reduce child mortality (\$2,485,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and technical assistance in 21 of Senegal's 52 health districts in order to prevent and more effectively treat childhood illnesses. USAID will work with communities, non-governmental organizations and public and private health care providers to improve provider practices and public knowledge of disease prevention and treatment. This will include improved nutrition and immunization coverage, improved treatment of measles, malaria and pneumonia in children and better care of newborns. Principal contractor: Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc.

Improve reproductive health services (\$3,524,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and technical assistance to decrease the number of women who die from pregnancy and increase the average time between pregnancies. The quality of care women receive during pregnancy, especially to prevent malaria, treat STIs and mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as while giving birth will be improved in 21 health districts. USAID will continue to provide contraceptives, training and information to give families throughout the country access and informed choice through public and private sector clinics, pharmacies and via community-based distribution networks. USAID works with public and private sector clinics, pharmacies and community-based distribution networks to make a variety of methods available. Principal grantees: Management Sciences for Health; Agency for the Development of Social Marketing.

Prevent the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS (\$5,140,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial, material and technical assistance to maintain HIV prevalence in Senegal at less than three percent. USAID emphasizes prevention through safe sexual behavior (abstinence and fidelity) as well as condom use and the diagnosis and treatment of STIs. USAID will expand information, education and communication activities targeting youth and other at-risk groups to 42 sites in six regions; open five additional voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers; and reinforce STI and tuberculosis case management in 21 health districts. USAID will also support services to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and provide greater psycho-social and nutritional support to AIDS patients. USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will continue to improve both disease and behavioral surveillance of HIV/AIDS. USAID will also enter into an alliance with a private sector partner to expand VCT and PMTC activities. Principal grantees: Family Health International; Center for Population and Development Activities; Agency for the Development of Social Marketing.

FY 2005 Program:

Increase local health care financing (\$3,885,000 CSH). USAID will enroll the five remaining districts of the Fatick region into the decentralization capacity building and matching grant program, bringing the total number of partner health districts to 26. Greater involvement of locally elected officials and members of civil society will increase funding for and sustainability of health care. USAID will continue to work with local organizations to expand and strengthen health insurance programs. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Reduce child mortality (\$2,660,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide financial and technical assistance to more effectively prevent and better treat childhood illnesses and expand this support to five additional districts. Greater immunization coverage, improved nutrition, better clinical and community management of malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia as well as newborn care will continue to be the priorities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve reproductive health services (\$3,729,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical, financial assistance and commodities to improve maternal health services in 26 health districts and increase contraceptive prevalence nationwide. The maternal health component will improve the quality of services women receive while pregnant, while giving birth and immediately thereafter. The family planning activity will continue to stress public knowledge of both modern and traditional methods for birth spacing as well as increased availability of contraceptives through both the public and private sectors. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Prevent the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS (\$5,599,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand technical assistance to awareness raising programs, surveillance of the spread of HIV/AIDS, care and support to HIV/AIDS patients, and expansion of VCT and PMTCT services. Same implementers as FY 2004.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: The availability and quality of health services is improving in USAID target areas. Local governments involved in the matching fund scheme contributed 64% more of their own resources this year than in 2002 and used the funds to build or rehabilitate health clinics, equip them and stock them with medicine. Immunization coverage improved in USAID-assisted areas from 42% in 1999 to 67% in 2003. As a result of malaria surveillance, research and dialogue on malaria treatment supported by USAID and the Centers for Disease Control, the Ministry of Health adopted a new policy that is expected to have a significant impact on preventing and treating malaria in pregnant women and children. The use of modern contraceptives as measured by couple-years-of-protection (CYP) increased by 18% nationwide in 2003. While there were 20 health district depots which experienced contraceptive stock-outs in 2002, there were only 8 in 2003. To reduce sexually transmitted infections (STI), USAID trained providers in all health centers and posts within its 29 districts in the syndromic approach to the management of STIs. Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services have greatly increased and a total of 4,029 persons used VCT services in 2003, representing a 61% increase over 2002.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Casamance Conflict Resolution
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	685-009
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$200,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$500,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: The Casamance Conflict Resolution program applies a multi-sectoral approach to ending twenty years of fighting between government and separatist forces in southern Senegal. Living conditions for the population, including internally displaced people, are improved through income generation, job creation, microfinance, and rehabilitation of local infrastructure; training in management and vocational skills helps to increase local capacity; and grassroots conflict resolution and mitigation activities seek to address the causes of conflict and increase popular support for peace.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Addressing conflict and its effects: (\$200,000 DA; \$500,000 prior year DA). USAID will fund peace-building activities in the north of the Casamance where sporadic rebel attacks still occur. Specific peace and reconciliation activities are identified by communities and include training in conflict resolution skills, cultural events and community outreach and awareness raising campaigns by local leaders. Funds will also be used for landmine awareness and prostheses making activities. Activities will include financing of small projects to improve the living conditions of handicapped and mine victims for better reintegration into the society. Principal contractors and grantees: Handicap International and others to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

No obligations planned.

Performance and Results: USAID's program in the Casamance continues to be one of the most recognized donor programs in the region. USAID's work with both the Government of Senegal and the rebel group, led to two major events this year, the historic May 4th meeting between the leader of the rebellion and Senegal's president, and an internal conference held by the separatist movement to design a coherent negotiation platform for peace talks. Grassroots initiatives supported by USAID included 92 separate events to encourage dialogue, collaboration, and prevention of violence and reduction of prejudices reaching 10,031 individuals. This year, 16 local organizations were involved in peace promotion activities, exceeding the target of 10. Poultry, pork raising and vegetable gardening activities established profitable links with hotels and businesses in Ziguinchor and the tourist resort of Cap Skirring. 95% of project-produced eggs and chicken are purchased by these clients.

Calls for peace need to be reinforced by improving living conditions and giving people opportunities so they begin to believe in a better future. Over 1,500 men and women held full time or temporary jobs this year as a result of USAID programs. In addition, 5,130 women used their village bank loans to support micro businesses and family needs. To increase skills, over 4,000 people were trained in a variety of technical and managerial tasks ranging from accounting to seed multiplication. USAID-funded communal grain mills saved thousands of women many hours of work each day. In 2003, 22 health posts were built and equipped in remote areas that previously had no basic health care. These posts have been excellent points for dissemination of important messages related to health and human rights. The rehabilitation of 32 primary school classrooms improved learning conditions for students. Motorized canoes provided to

villages on remote islands save lives in medical emergencies and enable farmers to bring produce to markets. Landmine awareness activities reached every corner of the Casamance.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Middle School Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	685-010
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$3,900,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,317,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: This program seeks to improve the quality of middle school education (the seventh to ninth years of Senegal's basic education cycle) and make it more accessible, especially for girls, by constructing new schools to serve rural students and rehabilitating and expanding existing schools; improving pre- and in-service training for teachers and principals in public and private middle schools; involving local communities in the management and financing of middle schools; and providing school textbooks and learning materials.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increased access to middle school (\$2,125,000 DA). USAID will finance a campaign to raise parents' awareness and foster community dialogue regarding the need for children's education and the importance of educating girls. In collaboration with communities, USAID will build and equip three new middle schools and rehabilitate and expand six existing ones in three regions that comprise 20% of the country's population. USAID will also develop the capacity of local governments to manage and fund maintenance to ensure that newly built and renovated schools are kept in good condition. These activities will enable more children to attend middle schools in the three target regions where, currently, there are not enough places for all eligible students. Principal grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime); Tostan (sub).

Improved teaching and learning environment (\$1,125,000 DA). With Africa Education Initiative funds, USAID will help the Ministry of Education launch pre- and in-service training for about 1,350 teachers and 80 school principals. The training strategy will emphasize new teaching practices, particularly experiential, hands-on learning methods and simple instructional materials and techniques for teaching in poor rural settings, and new school management techniques and practices. Other USAID-funded measures to improve the learning environment will include: 1) partnering with the private sector to equip rural middle schools with computers to expand the use of computer technology and the internet; 2) designing and testing life skills modules and printed materials to raise school children's awareness on HIV/AIDS, hygiene, and civic responsibilities; and 3) setting performance standards for school principals. Africa Education Initiative funds will also be used to distribute 180,000 textbooks to Senegal's 6,000 elementary schools. Principal grantees: AED and Elizabeth City State University (primes); Tostan (sub).

Greater participation of local governments and communities in education (\$650,000 DA). In order to ensure effective participation of parents in their children's education, and to increase the capacity of local governments to carry out their education responsibilities under Senegal's decentralization law, USAID will assist local communities and the Ministry of Education to: 1) establish school management committees in targeted middle schools; 2) strengthen regional education committees' capacities to manage education activities in the three targeted regions; 3) train school management committee members and school staff in preparing, executing and monitoring the performance of viable school development plans; 4) train local government officials in developing and implementing action plans to mobilize resources in support of education; 5) develop and implement decentralized planning systems emphasizing transparent budgeting

for local governments' use; and 6) mobilize local governments, private businesses, civil society and non-governmental organizations to establish school and community partnerships for the sustained development of middle school education at regional and rural levels. Principal grantee: AED (prime); Tostan (sub).

FY 2005 Program:

Increased access to middle school (\$1,667,000 DA). USAID will assist the Ministry of Education, local communities and governments to further expand the physical capacity of the education system by building and equipping six new middle schools, and rehabilitating and expanding six existing ones in the three target regions. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Improved teaching and learning environment (\$1,000,000 DA). With Africa Education Initiative resources, USAID anticipates expanding the teacher and school administrator training program by enrolling 1,620 additional participants and providing equipment and materials to 12 additional middle schools in the three target regions. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Greater participation of local governments and communities in education (\$650,000 DA). USAID plans to further facilitate the decentralization of the management and financing of middle schools in the three targeted regions, through training of school management committees, regional education committees and local governments. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: This program is in its start-up phase. Implementing partners are in place and have begun work. Three target regions were selected on the basis of need and local commitment to the program's objectives, and plans for the new middle schools have been approved by the Ministry of Education, enabling construction activities to begin on schedule. A national steering committee with representatives from central and local governments, teachers' unions and local parent associations have been formed to monitor activity progress, provide guidance and ensure that the program is consistent with the Government of Senegal's basic education policy. The effective partnership established among USAID, the technical assistance team and the Ministry of Education facilitates policy dialogue and rapid resolution of implementation issues.

It is expected that middle school enrollment and pass rates will increase by the end of the program. More than 25,000 children, half of them girls, who previously were unable to continue their education will be enrolled in middle schools located not farther than 2 kilometers from their homes. With a 70% increase in middle school teachers using improved education methods, rural-based middle schools will provide quality education. This will result in an estimated 8% increase in the promotion rate of middle school students. Schools will have relevant teaching materials, including computers and internet access. A total of 30 middle schools in targeted areas will have active local management committees and 70% of middle schools will get financial support from the community.

Senegal PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,005	15,167	14,325	15,873
Development Assistance	13,950	15,014	12,781	10,548
PL 480 Title II	1,790	2,146	0	5,000
Total Program Funds	30,745	32,327	27,106	31,421

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
685-001 Private Enterprise				
DA	4,800	6,717	5,481	3,815
685-002 Democracy and Local Governance				
DA	6,540	3,061	3,200	3,416
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services				
CSH	14,505	15,167	14,325	15,873
685-008 Education for Development and Democracy Initiative				
DA	700	0	0	0
685-009 Casamance Conflict Resolution				
CSH	500	0	0	0
DA	1,910	1,500	200	0
685-010 Middle School Basic Education				
DA	0	3,736	3,900	3,317

Mission Director,
Olivier Carduner